THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1184.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Profile Frames.

W. BACHE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned to this city with his Patent Phisiognotrace, and a supply of handsome Frames. His room is over Mrs. Smith's millinery room, opposite the Union Tavern, where he solicits the attendance of those who wish to have striking and correct likenesses in profile—Four for 25 cents.

January 28.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by dealing or otherwise, at his Store in Buckingham, under the direction of Mr. John Jenkins, are informed that their bonds, notes and accounts are placed for collection in the hands of Edward W. Trent, attorney at Law, who is authorisad to receive the same and grant acquittances.

Wm. BROWN.

Manchester, 2d Jan. 1804.

The undersigned will attend the February Buckingham court, for the purpose of receiving the above debts—*those*, who fail to comply with this notice, can expect no indulgence.

EDWARD W. TRENT.

☞ E. W. T. has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the Courts of *Henrico, Chesterfield, Powhatan, Amelia* and *Cumberland*.

Richmond, 2d Jan. 1804.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to the subscriber, living in Augusta county, or lodging him in any jail so that I can get him again, a Negro Man named TOM LATE, the property of James Lamme of this county. He is 5 feet 6 inches high and well made, about 33 years of age, several scars on his forehead, viz: one large scar across his forehead and another rather crossing it, one on his temple, a large beard; had on and took with him, one bottle green broad cloth coat and drab do. one swansdown waistcoat and blue do. half boots and fir hat, and a pair of fancy cord and grey breeches. He was raised in Hanover county by Pettus Ragland. It is probable that he has taken that rout. The above reward will be given by me.

James Kennerly, jun.

December 18th, 1803. [3w]

Virginia;

At a superior court of Chancery for the Richmond district, September 29th, 1803.

BETWEEN

Henry Banks, agent and representative of the late house of Hunter, Banks, &Co. Plaintiff,

AND

John McPherson and Alexander Russell, Def's.

THE Defendents not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, September 29th, 1803.

Between

Henry Banks, agent for Hunter Banks and Company, Plaintiff,

And

James Maury, Smith, Johnston and Company, late merchants and partners; Charles Holloway and Thomas Goodwin, Defendants.

THE defendants James Maury, and Smith, Johnston and Company, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continue to keep a supply of MEAL and HOMONY, to give in exchange for CORN, at the rate of eighty pounds of Meal or ninety pounds of Homony for the hundred pounds Corn, which rates are the easiest at which we can hereafter exchange, on account of the great trouble and expence in proportion to the small extent of that branch of business; but a great convenience will arise to those who chuse to deposit their Corn, which will be paid in Tickets for Meal and Homony, as required, at the above rates, without any farther deduction for storage, &c.

A supply of Meal, Homony, Bran, &c. will always be furnished at moderate prices to those who apply

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.

January 1st, 1803. (1aw6w)

Virginia:

At a superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, September 29th, 1803.

BETWEEN

Thaniah Morton, and Edward Nunnellee, Plaintiffs,

AND

John Morton, jun. Daniel Johnson, and Molly, his wife; John Dyer, and Lavina, his wife; Champe Austin, and Amey, his wife; Stephen Arthur, and Jenny, his wife; Leonard Turley, and Suckey, his wife; John Morton, Patsey Morton, James Morton, Nancy Morton, Armistead Morton, Jacob Morton, Hezekiah Morton, and Richard Morton, representatives of John Morton, sen. deceased, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well selected assortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burnished Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-House, near the Basin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commission. Persons inclined to intrust their property to his care, may depend on the strictest attention to their interest.

Richmond, October 15. oawtf.

The Hay-Market Gardens

FOR RENT.

I WILL Rent or Lease my Public Gardens in this city, for one or more years. The extensive buildings erected therein, the Circus (which may be, at a small expence made a Temporary Summer Theatre)—the pleasurable, sportive and convenient arrangements already completed, added to their natural advantages of situation, render them equal to any place of the kind on the continent—additional plantings and prunings of trees, flowers and flowering shrubs are going on; the walks, booths and arbors attending to, so as to be ready for opening early in the spring—together with a large Ice House filled with excellent ice. I would also rent my

DWELLING-HOUSE,

with the Gardens, or to a private family, now separating by a neat pailing from the public garden. This is one of the most pleasant situations in this city; the House large and convenient with every necessary out house—Two offices with fire places in the yard, and an extensive Kitchen and Flower Garden, and Ice House in complete order.

J. Pryor.

Richmond, 10th Feb. 1804. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Auction, pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those

Valuable Estates,

In the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec. known by the names of *Chester Hill & King's Island Slashes*,

THE Sale will take place at the Eagle Tavern in in the city of Richmond, on Thursday the 1st day of March next. The terms of sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day of sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell these two tracts of land separately, and either entire or divided as may best suit the purchasers. In the Chester Hill tract will be included part of a small tract adjoining, formerly known by the name of Auburn Chase. For further particulars, enquire of Macmurdo & Fisher.

By the Commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 28, 1803. t1M

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber House, Stable and Carriage House. Apply to

Marcus Elcan.

Dec. 3, 1803. 12awtf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of Robert Spear, sen. dec'd. of Henrico county, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated on or before the 1st day of January 1805; as I shall plead payment for all debts brought forward after that date.

AGNES SPEAR, Adm'x.

January 10th 1804.

CINCINNATUS,

To the Citizens of the United States.

Virginia, the 4th of February, 1804.

I have lately been informed of the case of Major Martin, who was ordered round from St. Mary's to Detroit, and there dismissed the service of his country. To mark the tyrannical cruelty and national ingratitude of this "correcting procedure," as only diminished, if not hitherto entirely lost, in this particular case, amidst the blackest cloud of similar barbarities, in return for the most valuable services,—but which, however, shall yet be painted in all their true and horrid colors,—it will be first necessary to give some account of the origin and life of this faithful, brave and meritorious American, revolutionary officer.

Major Martin was the son of an honest independent farmer in Albemarle, the county which had also given birth, or at least has been the only place of residence, from early life, of our present "illustrious and beloved Chief Magistrate;" and from whence, it is known, he first stept into notice and distinction, thro' the legislative "door of honor" of his own State, which that respectable old farmer, who was remarkable for his vigor and exertion in elections, assisted him in "bursting open" at an early period!—The Major entered the service of his country in one of the renowned years (so much boasted of by certain patriots) of SEVENTY FIVE OR SEVENTY SIX, as an Ensign or Second Lieutenant; and was in almost every remarkable and hard-fought battle and trying siege, from the celebrated and glorious little action of King's Bridge near Norfolk, to the splendid triumph over the British arms, at York Town in Virginia. He belonged to the celebrated ninth Virginia Regiment, commanded by the intrepid Matthews, which distinguished itself in so remarkable a manner in the unfortunate affair at German Town; where, it is said, eight British regiments had surrendered to this heroic band, pushed on by officers who set no bounds to the rapid and daring strides of victory, in the front of battle, while defeat awaited their supporters at the unlucky stand made at Chew's house and the tardiness of others *(now republicans or democrats)* in the reluctant rear of action; The consequence of which was, the whole of this regiment fell a sacrafice to the revenging arms of an infuriated foe, in their sudden and transporting evolution, from defeat and degradation, into victory and retaliation; or, what was worse, its little remains became the miserable tenants, for years, and many indeed for life, of the loathsome and infectious Goals of Philadelphia! The various stratagems, enterprizes, &c. entered on and actually put in practice, by the remarkably inventive, bold and *active* Martin, frequently for the escape, and constantly for the comfort and support of himself and his helpless companions, are but too well remembered at this day (as the consequences they were intended to remedy were but too sorely felt at that) to stand in need of recapitulation, much less than the paltry varnith or still meaner exaggerations of the pen, to excite our admiration and interest our feelings in his favor, at this. Suffice it to observe here, that he actually bled and suffered as a prisoner, more than once in the cafe of American Independence; that he continued in the army until the close of the revolutionary war; that, after that, he was enrolled in the army of Wayne, for the defence of Georgia, against the savages: That, in fine, from the time he enlisted under the banners of WASHINGTON, his sword, wreaking with the blood of the enemies of American Independence, or that of the after hostile savages; was never sheathed, until our present, more than savage, jacobinical ministerialists, the merest tools and minions of a popular despotism (so inimical too to an anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies!") found him, a Major in the newly arranged Armies of the United States—a most fit subject, for the gratification, of a most noble and dignified system of cruelty and revenge!

He was then in Georgia; or, perhaps, at Fort Adams, or some other station near the conclusion of the Mississippi; whence he was ordered to Fort Detroit, or some other military department on the lakes, or some other extreme north-western situation: Whither, it is said, he went, with his whole family, by the city of Washington; where, it is further said, our amiable and condescending, republican president, in person, waited on, introduced and recommended him, to his most excellent and patriotic secretary at war. I saw him on his route from thence to his new station. I suggested to him some doubt about his continuing long in his then situation; but, he relied with confidence, on his personal acquaintance with, and the high opinion he entertained of the impartial honor and uprightness of his old countryman, in continuing in office an honest and faithful public servant, whose only crime was, a mere difference of opinion in politics, without ever having intermeddled, or even troubled himself to think much on such subjects. Vain calculation! He was (tho' ever so moderate and uninterfering) a federalist, and that, above all other things the most odious, of the old school of the adored WASHINGTON; the want of recollection of which, and the confidence and blind credulity on the subject of the honorable and noble forbearance of others, were indeed, together, a sufficient proof that he had not bestowed much reflection on the prevailing system of republican politics. According to these, he was soon dismissed; it is said, with "much regret, that the public *service* should require, that so old and faithful a public *servant*, should be discharged from that *service*."—Hence this faithful and war-worn veteran, was left to ramble thro' wilds and wildernesses, from the lakes to Georgia; from whence, it is said, it had taken upwards of two thousand dollars to transport his family; the whole, perhaps, of the little savings of a long life of hard-earnt wages. In this situation, with a faithful wife and six or eight helpless and endearing children, born in the very service of their country (now resting in Kentucky or some other middle country, on the bounty of their friends or the hospitality of strangers'; or, perhaps, at this very moment, following close, with trembling nerves and aching hearts, the footsteps of their protector, thro' those very tribes of southern Indians with whom he had waged in defence of Georgia) he may truly be said, to bear along with him, as many living monuments, of the still more fatal and horrid savage cruelty, of democratic, barbarian, revolutionary patriotism!

But it may be said, perhaps, that this cruel dismissal, among a thousand others of equal enormity, was nothing more than a necessary and unavoidable "procedure," in the late derangement of the American Armies; so great and essential a part, in the glorious, republican system, of economy and reformation: Yet, it cannot truly be said, that the deliberate, and it would seem, premeditated derangement and total destruction of the family and fortunes of an old and faithful public servant, who had risked his life and ruined his constitution, in the procurement of our Independence, can possibly redound to the credit and honor of republicanism. If such a system, of wretched iniquity, private destruction and national ingratitude, be really necessary to the support of that economy, so much more admired than the reverse of those deformities, in republics; then would I prefer to be a subject under the most absolute monarchy, which would even lavish away the public money, in the emulation of great and virtuous patriotic actions, than the more, boasted, free citizen, under such niggardly hands, as repay so scantily; or rather, retribute not at all, their own injuries and iniquities, much less remunerate or deal in liberal and encouraging rewards. Tho', for the honor and glory of republicanism, it is to be hoped, that such base and cruel properties, are not, in reality, necessarily and inseparably attached to, and a part of those systems; but are, only, the spurious and degenerate offsprings of an illicit and corrupt embrace, between the unlawful desire of a

personal popularity, and the gratification of it,—to the national disgrace, and the ultimate, total destruction, of its public affairs!

I have singled out this particular case of Major Martin's, not because it is the most important, with respect to the public service, of all those of the same wicked and cruel description; but because it is attended with some rare circumstances, of personal, as well as national ingratitude, together with the most aggravating private injuries, that the most Satan-like malignity could wish for, or even the still blacker heart of jacobinism itself, be gratified at!—The dismissal of Governor Sargeant, while the very promises of justice and a fair hearing were sounding on his ears, and while in pursuit of documents, under the flattering inducements of those cordial promises, even from the Mississippi territory to Boston, to make room for the present Governor Claiborne, the very pattern of honor, and the purest-born heir and image of unparalled TRUTH!—The discharge of the brave, the modest, the amiable and the virtuous Colonel Steele, to provide for the vigilant and noble office-seeking accuser of Winthrop Sargeant, Cato West; the dismissals of Miller, Sands, Heth, Putnam, and many others equally meritorious, both as military and civil officers, for the purpose of rewarding mere electioneering partizans; prove, in a still more eminent degree, than even the case of Major Martin itself, the vast impropriety, as to the public service, of such a wretched and miserable purpose serving "procedure;" while they shew, most incontestibly, the sincerity of those extravagant professions of regard, for revolutionary services and revolutionary characters. But, above all, the displacement of Richard Harrison, who had acted with the utmost uprightness and integrity, as the United States Attorney for the district of New-York, thirteen years and upwards; and the appointment of Edward Livingston to supply his place, who had been one of the noisy and loud preachers of economy and the salvation of the people's, more than precious immortal souls—their MONEY—and the late Judgment of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, against this very pure and upright PATRIOT, for the fashionable "secret appropriations" of that very PEOPLE'S MONEY; constitute a most splendid and undeniable example of real, democratic attachment, at least to that very precious part of the people's interests, while it holds up to our view another instance, among many others, of the most transparent villainy in those political puritans!

What lurking Demon, or death-like evil-genius and vile abuser of ill-placed presidential confidence; what base incendiary and implacable enemy to American Independence and Republican prosperity, can have laid so deep and subtle a plot, to beguile the "best and wisest of men," our beloved and amiable republican Chief Magistrate, whose honor and glory are the main pillars of all human happiness, and whose perfect mind, the only safe repository of all rational rights! The wanton abuse of such party-discriminations and virulent persecutions, can only operate, in the expected course of a wise and virtuous administration, to the ultimate degradation of that head on whom the whole responsibility of such conduct falls; in the same proportion, that it exalts those, whose interest, bitterness or betraying insinuations, have induced it. When the services of the brave, the honest and patriotic shall be again wanting, they will then stand aloof, hug themselves in the thread-bare rewards of *former services*, and lament the fate, of some government-oppressed, and republicanly-ruined, Major Martin. Even when that golden era shall arrive, when deceptious flattery and base hypocrisy shall be no more, and we shall be, in reality, "all republicans—all federalists;" when "equal justice" shall not only be "due," but rightly administered to all parties; even then, it is to be feared, that the deathless spirit of many a Winthrop Sargeant, will hover in the imaginations of too many, not to mar the prospect of an universal confidence, in such a perfect system of "equal and exact justice," thus, not only "due," but administered to all. And, finally, when to crown the whole, that promised, but I fear, too long looked-for happy period shall arrive, when the only enquiries as to a candidate for office shall be, "Is he capable; is he HONEST; is he faithful to the constitution;" the pure, the upright and patriotically disinterested discharge of Richard Harrison, to make room for the HONEST Patriot Livingston, and the liberties taken with the constitution in a variety of ways, but particularly to get rid of a number of Judges, of an objectionable, political sect,—will, even then, perhaps, leave room for some to doubt, the solid ground of safety, in entering into the public service, on such an impartial invitation itself.

On Friday the 24th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at Public Auction, on Newton's Wharf, for the benefit of the insurers, and all others concerned in the brig Franklin, Laban Folger, master, put into this port in distress,

6000lbs. Pepper.
8000lbs. Coffee.
11000 *Pieces Nankeens.*
1400 *Quintals of excellent Cod Fish.*
3 *Bales of Frankincense.*
8 *Boxes Havanna Sugar.*

Norfolk, 9th February, 1804. (2)

EDUCATION.

MRS. MAURY's SCHOOL, for young Ladies, has commenced at the subscriber's residence in the upper end of Hanover, where three or four more pupils can be accommodated. In this School the Girls are taught the English and French Languages, grammatically; History, Geography, Arithmetic and plain Needle Work. The charge per annum five and thirty pounds, paid quarterly in advance, the pupils finding their bedding. The situation is healthy and retired, and well calculated for an institution of this kind.

John Hay.

Hanover, Feb. 13, 1804. 3w.

Blank Bonds,
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1804.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania are following the example of Congress, and about to impeach three of their judges—Shippen, Yates and Smith. The cause for the intended impeachment is the memorial of one Passmore, who was imprisoned in Philadelphia for alledged contempt on the court.

The whole of the business appears to have originated from the improper conduct of the keeper of the coffee-house of Philadelphia, who tore down a paper pasted up by Passmore in the coffee-room respecting the conduct of Messrs. Peat and Bayard, two insurance brokers, against whom the court were of opinion Passmore had an action depending. The coffee-house keeper, instead of destroying the paper which he took the liberty of tearing down, it seems run with it to Messrs. Peat and Bayard, by whom it was laid before the supreme court, who summoned Passmore to appear before them, and informed him, that he had uttered a gross libel on the characters of the defendants, in consequence of which they determined that he should be fined and imprisoned. Mr. Passmore, after his liberation, conceiving himself much injured, has applied to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for redress.

The Boston Centinel says, there are now applications before the Legislature of Massachusetts, for eight new Banks, and upwards of forty Turnpike Roads.

In our last, we published a few remarks, under the signature *Candidus*, concerning the Charter for the Bank of Virginia—and we shall be very glad to receive other communications from that or any other writer, either for or against the Charter, as they please.

It is our desire to render the columns of this paper as useful as possible, upon all subjects of a public nature, but more especially at this time concerning a subject which has excited so much public notice—in which the character and property of the commonwealth is so much interested. If there are substantial objections against the Charter, the more public they are made, the better. If many of the objections are too feeble to draw notice, it is in this way that they will be brought fairly before the public, so that any man's mind may be sufficiently enlightened before the time arrives when it will be necessary to act.

We publish in this paper several extracts from northern papers, concerning the establishment of new Banks. In Massachusetts, there are proposals for eight new ones. In Philadelphia, there were three, and the Legislature have established a fourth. In Baltimore, they complain that they want more. Some of those people have been experiencing the benefits of the Banking system for more than twenty years; instead of complaining of it, they complain that the system is not sufficiently extended. Why then shall not the rich and populous state of Virginia enjoy similar benefits?

Mr. Barber, the Editor of the Albany Register, has been pleased to attack the eloquent oration which Mr. Tracy made in the Senate of the United States, against the amendment of the constitution respecting the election of President and Vice-President. He insinuates that he could deliver a much better speech himself. This is equal to the Fable of the Frog imitating the Ox. Mr. Barber, probably, will imitate the examples of Mr. Cheetham, and endeavor to trace the speeches of the federal members to some obscure acquaintance of his own.

A writer in the Morning Chronicle, who subscribes himself Leonidas, has written several judicious remarks on the interesting subject who is to be our next President.

"To the real court of public opinion, it is of vast importance to ascertain (says Leonidas) who are its members. That which has already announced against the Vice-President is only a *sham* court, whose decisions like those, a mob will be acquiesced in only till the power of regular government can arise to disperse its members. There is something infinitely farcical in the fact, that the Editor of a paper should become, without any previous ordination, prosecutor-general of the United States against its second officer. That he should be the champion of millions in arraigning the Vice-President before a new court, which not only every man who disrelished the elevation of the Vice-President was to be a judge, but also every man who was uneasy with himself, or who had any bad passions to gratify. He who appeals to the bad passions of society, addresses himself to a mighty host, is received with plaudits and heard with enthusiasm.—The only inconvenience attending his importance is, that when reason resumes her seat, he is always dismissed with disgrace; but this certainty of retribution dates not the being of a day from glowing in the sun. The man who never before aimed higher than at an Alderman, glories when he is ordered to elevate his piece against the Vice-President."

Certainly no circumstance proves so much the weight of scandal, even when thrown from the tongue of infamy, as the disgrace in which the Vice-President has fallen with his own party. Those who only two years since were his greatest supporters, are at present his most violent enemies, owing to no other cause but the caprice of a disappointed foreigner.

It is reported, that the federalists in the middle and eastern states, purpose holding up Mr. King and Mr. Pinckney for Presidency and Vice-Presidency, at next election. If this be true, their choice will certainly be equally acceptable to the federalists of the southern states; the Carolinas in particular. There is no citizen in the United States, the integrity of whose political character is better established than Mr. King's. Having also been absent from this country during those late years, in which faction and party spirit have so much prevailed, he appears better calculated than almost any other individual to harmonize the minds of our citizens, and restoring that peace and mutual concord which ought to be the basis of every well regulated government. Mr. King also, from his residence in Europe during the most critical period in foreign politics, is better versed and acquainted with the real designs of Great Britain on this country, than any other man. Mr. Pinckney is universally acknowledged to be both a soldier and a statesman. Even the most daring among his opponents have neither impeached his integrity, his honor, or his talents. To the deep knowledge of the politician, he unites the most pleasing address, equally fascinating to the courtier and the honest republican. We have no doubt, if the northern states continue in the idea of electing Mr. King and Mr. Pinckney, that they will prove successful, and finally triumph over their enemies.

The bill providing for the further protection of American seamen, which has passed the Senate, and been read twice in the house of Representatives; appear to have excited considerable notice in the public mind. We are far however from coinciding with those who advocate that the British have a right to impress their own subjects from on board American vessels. It is only a stretch of power which enables them to impress the seamen of their own merchantmen, for it is well known that the Captain or Commander of any British merchantman, has a right if able to resist the impressment of any of his sailors; and were he to send the press gang (as they are termed) who make the attempt to the bottom of the ocean, no law in England could punish him. When this is the case, how much more are the Americans entitled to resist such unlawful depredations. By the Treaty between Great Britain and this country, the former can only claim such of their subjects as have been guilty of murde or forgery, and even in this case legal proof of the crime is required, and the person demanded on either of these charges, is previously entitled to the benefit of counsel before a magistrate. By the law of nations, a foreigner on board any vessel belonging to the United States, is considered as being under the protection of our government, equally as if he were on shore. If he commit any offence on board, he is tried by the laws of America, and not those of the country of which he is a subject. It is therefore contrary to every principle either of law or reason to advance, that the British have a right to search for their subjects on board of American vessels. Upon the same principle and mode of reasoning, they might be entitled to land a press-gang in any of our ports, and carry off every individual who was a native of any of his Britannic majesty's dominions. It is only the mode of redress pointed out by this bill we condemn; and not the principle. In place of denying the rights of hospitality to the unfortunate crew, we should be for inflicting the severest punishment on the commander, and if not found, to insist upon his delivery by the British court. Indeed, although no such bill were passed, in our opinion, the commander or captain of any foreign vessel who has impressed any sailor (American citizen or not) from on board a ship belonging to the United States, is liable to be tried and executed by the laws of piracy.—Would a British captain ever submit to any of our frigates searching his ship for American citizens? Are the United States therefore not to preserve in an equal degree their dignity and independence from such insults? We regret that the spirit of party should ever rise to such an extreme, as to divide Americans upon a point, on which the honor of freemen is so materially dependent. We hope the proposed bill shall not pass; but we trust that one productive of more beneficial effects, may.

On Monday evening, about eight o'clock, a Meteor of considerable size, and extremely brilliant, appeared to shoot in a North West direction across the Capitol. This phenomenon was the more remarkable on account of an assembly of the principal *Meteors* in Richmond, who were darting the rays of the *animal magnetic fluid*, from the same point of the Heavens.

An article under the Paris head of the 16th Nov says, That the First Consul has released Spain from the obligation of furnishing her contingent of 25 thousand men, which by the last treaty of alliance she was bound to do in case of war.

Several English prisoners of war, possessing considerable fortunes, have opened subscriptions in the different places where they are detained, in behalf of their countrymen who find themselves in reduced circumstances.

An account of the extent population, commerce and military force of the Austrian Monarchy, lately published presents the following result: The surface of the states of Austria is estimated at 12000 geographical miles, there are 1200 cities, 2000 boroughs and more than 60,000 villages. The population amounts to 25,800,000 inhabitants. Of that number 6 millions 360 thousand are Germans; 12 millions 300 thousand belong to the Esclavon nations (inhabitants of Bohemia, Poland, &c.)

Hungary furnishes 3 millions 340 thousand; the others are Italians, Valagues, Croats, &c. The army on the peace establishment is composed of 300,000 men. All that constitutes the military state, including women and children, is computed at 800,000 individuals. 250,000 marcs of silver are raised annually from Hungary; from different provinces 60,000 quintals of copper; from Idia, 5,000 quintals of quick silver. The value of metals and other unwrought minerals is forty-seven millions of Florins, from which, however, must be deducted the expences attending these works, which does not amount to two thirds of that sum.—The yearly exportation of merchandize is about twenty one millions of Florins, and the importation amounts to twenty two millions and a half. 14 thousand vessels of all sizes enter the ports of the house of Austria annually; 1200 of them are national.—The journal from which we extract these particularly add, that the Austrian Monarchy can boast possessing 900 authors, of whom 720 are Germans.

FROM THE NEW-HAVEN VISITOR.

Wherunto shall we liken democracy?—Democracy may be likened unto many things, whereof we have heard, read or seen.

In the first place, the democracy of Connecticut may be likened unto the image in Nebuchadnezzar's dream; for like that it hath its parts of *iron* and of *brass* and of *clay*. And it moreover resembleth the said image inasmuch as the several parts adhere not unto each other; but the part of *iron** hath been taken away, and the part of *clay*† hath suddenly taken itself away, and of all the parts, that of *brass*‡ only remaineth!

The Democracy of Connecticut may also be likened unto the Moon; for like that pale luminary it enlighteneth with a very dim light; and furthermore, it filleth those who are under its influence with strange vagaries, and subjects them to become the actors of many unseemingly pranks. Howbeit there is one point wherein the likeness doth not hold; for as much as every revolution of the moon bringeth that planet to the zenith—whereas Connecticut Democracy hath scarcely attained to an altitude of forty five degrees and already it seemeth on the *wane!*

Democracy is sometimes likened unto the tide; but, when spoken of Connecticut, it is only a *neap-tide*.

The democracy of Connecticut may be likened unto "the tempestuous sea;" because its commotions periodically (about the 4th of March) throw up the lees and sediment to the surface, and thus expose things to view which had better be concealed.

Democracy may be likened unto 'Joseph's coat of many colors;' for its complexions are extremely multifarious; moreover it changeth to suit circumstances, and maketh them "all things to all men."

The Democracy of Connecticut may be likened unto a furious wild beast, kept in a cage; dangerous to let loose, but perfectly harmless while restrained by its keepers; and will, doubtless in due time become *tame*.

The Democracy of Connecticut may be likened unto a fever, for it hath been (many years) gradually arriving at the crisis, and at this moment, exhibits the most afflicting paroxysms§—which must destroy the patient, or the malady will soon yield to the prescriptions of its physicians. That the latter may be the issue, humanity impels us to hope.

Democracy may be likened unto the Foxes 'with fire brands between their tails,' sent by Sampson among the standing corn of the Philistines; inasmuch as its apostles are inflamed with a very great zeal—yea, with zeal even unto burning; but then the flame thereof generally issueth out of their mouths, and not as did the foxes, from 'fire brands between their tails!'

Democracy may be likened unto the scheme of a 'dry dock;' for it carries with it the seeds of its own dissolution.

Now, there remain many things more whereunto Democracy might be likened; and peradventure, the subject will be resumed at a convenient season.

* *Ephraim Kirby, Esq. is appointed, by the President, a commissioner for adjusting certain matters at the Natches—Mr. Kirby* declines *being governor of Connecticut.*

† *Vide a "reward of 1000 dollars" for apprehending this part.*

‡ *Vide "David's" publication in the Mercury.*

§ *Vide the productions of its champion, the aforesaid "David."*

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

THIS day, at a quarter past 3 o'clock, his Majesty came down to the House in the accustomed state, and being seated in his royal robes upon the Throne, Mr. Quarame, Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, was dispatched to order the attendance of the Commons, who forthwith appeared at the Bar, with the Speaker at their head. His Majesty was then pleased to deliver the following most gracious Speech from the Throne.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Since I last met you in Parliament, it has been my chief object to carry into effect those measures which your wisdom had adopted for the defence of the United Kingdom, and for the vigorous prosecution of the War. In these preparations I have been seconded by the voluntarily exertions of all ranks of my people, in a manner that has has, if possible, strengthened their claims to my confidence and affection: They have proved that the menaces of the enemy have only served to rouse their native and hereditary spirit; and that all other considerations are lost in a general disposition to make those efforts and sacrifices which the honor and safety of the kingdom demand at this important and critical conjuncture.

"Though my attention has principally been directed to the great object of internal security, no opportunity has been lost of making an impression on the foreign possessions of the enemy. The islands of St. Lucia, of Tobago, of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the settlements of Demerara and Esquibo, have surrendered to the British arms. In the conduct of the operations, by which those valuable acquisitions have been made, the utmost promptitude and zeal have been displayed by the officers employed on those services, and by my forces acting under their command, by sea and land.

"In Ireland, the leaders, and several inferior agents, in the late traitorous and atrocious conspiracy, have been brought to justice; and the public tranquility has experienced no further interruption. I indulge the hope, that such of my deluded subjects as have swerved from their allegiance, are now convinced of their error; and that, having compared the advantages they derive from the protection of a free constitution with the condition of those countries which are under the dominion of the French government, they will cordially and

zealously concur in resisting any attempt that may be made against security and independence of the United Kingdom.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have a perfect reliance on your public spirit for making such provisions as may be necessary for the service of the year. The progressive improvement of the revenue cannot fail to encourage you to persevere in the system which has been adopted of defraying the expences of the war, with as little addition as possible to the public debt, and to the permanent burthens of the state.

"I lament the heavy pressure, which, under the present circumstances, must unavoidably be experienced by my people; but I am persuaded that they will meet it with the good sense and fortitude which so eminently distinguish their character under the conviction of the indispensable importance of upholding the dignity, and of providing effectually for the safety of the empire.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have concluded a convention with the king of Sweden, for the purpose of adjusting all the differences which have arisen on the subject of the eleventh article of the treaty of 1661. I have directed that a copy of this convention should be laid before you—and you will, I trust, be of opinion, that the arrangement, whilst it upholds our maritime rights, is founded on those principles of reciprocal advantage which are best calculated to maintain and improve the good understanding which happily subsists between the two countries.

"In the prosecution of the contest in which we are engaged, it shall be, as it has ever been, my first object to execute as becomes me, the great trust committed to my charge. Embarked with my brave and loyal people in one common cause, it is my fixed determination, if the occasion should arise, to share their exertions and their dangers in the defence of our constitution, our religion, our laws, and independence. To the activity and valor of my fleets and armies, to the zeal and unconquerable spirit of my faithful subjects, I confide the honor of my crown and all those valuable interests which are involved in the issue of this momentous contest.

"Actuated by these sentiments, and humbly imploring the blessings of Divine Providence, I look forward with a firm conviction, that if, contrary to all just expectation, the enemy should elude the vigilance of my numerous fleets and cruizers, and attempt to execute their presumptuous threat of invading our coasts, the consequences will be to them discomfiture, confusion and disgrace; and that our's will not only be the glory of surmounting present difficulties, and repelling immediate danger, but the solid and permanent advantage of fixing the safety and independence of the kingdom on the basis of acknowledged strength, the result of its own tried energies and resources."

HAMBURGH, *Nov.* 14.

Our city has been for these two last days in great confusion and embarrassment, from which it is not likely that it will be able to extricate itself without considerable sacrifices. What has been long foreseen and foretold by all who have paid any attention to political matters, is at length come to pass. The French having entirely stripped Hanover of every thing that it was possible for them to get at, and having certainly set out upon the principle of maintaining the army of Hanover at the expence of other people, no matter of whom, finding now that no more is to be got in that quarter, have applied to the Hanse towns, as being the nearest, the weakest, and most able to furnish them with money.—They have accordingly made a formal demand of a very large sum (as it is said, of four millions of dollars) in the shape of a loan, for which they offer to mortgage the Duchy of Lauenburg. The French minister, Citizen Reinhardt, has also presented a long inculpatory memoir to the senate, wherein he complains, that people are here employed to recruit for England, and has named several persons as being engaged in this recruiting; that a ship on board of which some hundred persons are going as settlers to America, is really destined for England, and that the said settlers are English recruits, and many other complaints of a similar nature, and equally founded in justice and truth. Last night the senate was assembled, and again this morning, as were also the aldermen and council of 60; but nothing was decided, and therefore nothing can be positively known, the senators, &c. being bound to disclose no part of the deliberations, till after a decision has taken place. All that is known is, that the proposals above mentioned were deliberated on, and, as is generally believed, rejected provisionally. To-morrow is a general meeting of the citizens, when it will be decided what is to be done. It is most probable that the city will be forced to comply rather than expose itself to be put under military execution. Gen. Berthier, who has been here on this business for this few days past, was upon change the day before yesterday, and endeavored to persuade the merchants to come into this measure. They represented to him that it was not possible in the present state of things, for them to agree to such a step; that he knew, as well as they could tell him, that their trade was at a total stand, &c. To all this, it seems, he could find no better answer than to say, "*Il fait faire quelque chose pour la Grande Nation.*"

The English minister, Sir George Rumbold, is said to have advised the rejection of the proposal. In the mean time, a thousand reports, all equally false, are spread and devoured with an avidity which is astonishing even to an Englishman. Now we are told, that 10,000 French troops are on their march, and will be here the day after to-morrow; that the French have seized a large number of waggons coming from Lubeck with English goods and many other news of this nature. Some think we shall have a Prussian garrison, or a Dutch one, to protect us; but considering the conduct of all parties at this time, it does not seem probable that Prussia, in particular, having delayed its interference so long, should now come forward, when it is, perhaps, too late. It is here pretty generally believed, that Russia will soon declare war against France; but here again the same fatality, which has accompanied till this time all the measures of the continent, extends its destructive influence.

In a short time all the ports of Russia will be shut up by the ice, and the fleet, consequently rendered useless. In the mean time, whether Russia declared war or not, it is very generally apprehended, and that upon very good grounds, that as soon as the Russian fleets are actually blocked up, the French will without delay, occupy all the ports of the Baltic sea, at least those of Mecklenburgh and Holstein; the inhabitants of both which countries are by no means easy under their present prospects.

The news from Hanover is indeed of a nature not very tranquilizing for those who see themselves exposed to share the same fate.—Besides the robberies and exactions on a grand scale, the profits of which mostly go on to enrich Generals, Commissaries, &c. of the great nation (the Commissary-General Michaud, has amassed already upwards of two millions of livres,) the inhabitants are exposed to a thousand vexations, which are never heard of except individually and by chance; for example, several French officers have married young women in Hanover, who have since discovered, that their new husbands have wives and children in France. A few days ago, a party of 100 French soldiers suddenly surrounded a house, where a company was dancing to celebrate a wedding or some other festival, and some of them entering the assembly room, went up to a Hanoverian Officer, who was dancing, and without saying the why or the wherefore, put a pistol to his head, and blew out his brains, because, as they said afterwards, they believed that he was employed to recruit for England; an accusation, which, it seems, was totally groundless.—Under a similar pretext of looking for English recruiting officers, they lately came to a public house on the territory of Hamburgh, where, not finding the master and mistress, and it being denied by the son that any such persons were there, they, without more ado, shot him dead on the spot.

LONDON, *Nov.* 25—26.

On the subject of the threatened invasion we are still without any thing new to offer our readers.—The public mind continues to be distracted with the same variety of conjectural speculation and the same want of real information as heretofore. The time now draws very near which the politicians of this country have long fixed on for the great attempt and if some of them are to be relied on we shall soon be relieved from all further suspence.—The latter end of November, or the beginning of December, has often been said to be the period, beyond which the First Consul is determined not to defer the sailing of the expedition. Indeed the weather is now as favorable as he can reasonably expect. Our fleets are blown off the French coast, the nights are long and dark, and the same wind which compels our ships to leave the enemy's shores will blow his armament to ours. The long wished for opportunity is at length arrived and we soon shall see what great events it is destined to produce.

The naval force of the enemy in the harbour of Brest, including the ships in the inner road, is said to amount to 19 sail of different descriptions, not more than nine or ten of which we believe, are of the line, besides which there are several transports, about 70 gun boats, and a number of what are called cannoniers, carrying two guns, and calculated for the conveyance of about 100 men each.—They are stated to be all full of troops; and the number embarked and encamped in the neighborhood, are computed at no less than 120,000 men.—These statements in all probability greatly exaggerate the facts but be this as it may, there is no doubt of Brest being the point in which the greatest exertions of the enemy have been made.

There are building at Boulogne floating batteries to carry 90 guns each, and three very large cables have been conveyed for these vessels from Dunkirk. The cables are 27 inches thick and weighs above seven tons each.

November 28.

Four ships of the line have been ordered to proceed with all possible dispatch, to join Lord Nelson's squadron off Toulon. It is believed, that the French while they keep threatening our own coasts, actually meditate another expedition to Egypt.—If they should set out, it is to be hoped they will not be fortunate enough as on the last occasion, to reach that country without our fleet being able to fall in with them on the passage.

Some dispatches from the First Consul to Gen. Rochambeau, who commands the remnant of the French force in St. Domingo, has been lately intercepted by one of our cruisers. In these dispatches Bonaparte is said to have informed Gen. Rochambeau that the French Treasury was quite inadequate to "furnish him with any further pecuniary supplies, and that he must therefore endeavour to provide for his army in the colony it was appointed to *defend*."

The mode of raising such provision was pointed out to the General; and the *advice* contained in the dispatch was that in order to prevent "noisy complaints," or "troublesome claims," at a future period, to any property he might think it necessary to appropriate, he should take care to have the proprietors "*set aside*," that is, *murdered!!*—The atrocities of former Tyrants, fade before this Master Monster.

Much has been said in the papers for several days, of misunderstandings existing between the British and American governments, respecting the interpretation of certain articles of the treaty of 1794. That explanations on the subject have taken place we know, but confidently state, that no misunderstanding whatever is likely to take place on the subject.—No two countries in the world, at this moment, feel a more natural inclination to remain at peace with each other than Great-Britain and America. In regard to the revision of the above treaty, which is now on foot, we trust we shall very shortly be enabled to give the most satisfactory information.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

To the Citizens of the United States.

Fellow Citizens,

There is hardly a day which passes that does not bring with it new proofs of the incalculable evils we are continually exposed to from the extraordinary proceedings of the rulers of our country.—Were we to take a calm and candid review of their most prominent, and leading political measures, from the period of their coming into power, until the present moment, we should find that the primary object conspicuous in them all, was to preserve, in their own hands, the reins of government. This, however, was not to be effected by a wise, enlightened, impartial and beneficial policy:—Such as would be entitled to the cordial adprobation of every good man of our country: but by a revengeful and wicked system of *political intolerance*, which has for its object, the removal from office, of every friend to the Washingtonian or Adams' administrations, and placing in their stead the *pliant creatures* of the ruling party.

This system of political persecution has, within the sphere of action of the President of the United States, been gradually unfolding itself from the commencement of the present administration. It has been pursued by him, with great prudence and much address—not rapid in its progress, but certain in its effects.—When I say with *much prudence*, I mean, as it respects the objects in view. To pursue this system with success, required much caution and circumspection. The great mass of the people, *of all parties* disapprove of the principle of removing from office a faithful officer, merely because he cannot think in politics, exactly like Mr. Jefferson; and has independence enough to say so; they consider it not merely inimical in its nature, as being destructive of the interests and happiness of individuals, and their families; but, as being also subversive of every principle of virtuous republicanism—as no man ought to be restrained from the full enjoyment of political sentiments, from an apprehension of being stripped of the support of himself and family.

It has therefore been a subject of much anxiety and regret to every impartial and disinterested member of the community; and advocated by none but the *noisy office hunters* and their *humble dependants*. It was under this view of the subject, no doubt, that the President progressed in the system: aware of the dangers which threatened him from various quarters. On the one hand, the displeasure, and perhaps the *vengeance* of the *disappointed office-hunters*; and on the other, the *disapprobation* of the virtuous and independent part of the citizens. Stimulated, however, by his own feelings, and a disposition to promote the interests and views of those who promoted his, and a wish, at the same time, to possess, as far as possible, the good opinion of all, he steered a course, which, he expected, would avoid both dangers; by dismissing but few at a time, and taking care that those should be as nearly as possible, uniform throughout the United States; fearing that many at a time, and in one neighbourhood, would be unfriendly to his popularity. This apprehension of injuring his popularity, has, no doubt, operated very favorably, to retaining in office some, who otherwise would most certainly have got out.

Notwithstanding this system of political persecution has become extremely hard on many worthy families, by reducing them from comfortable livings to almost absolute want; yet, from its limited operation, bears no comparison to those evils, which, I fear, are about to befall us—its effects have hitherto been pretty generally confined to the officers of the government; but now, I apprehend, it is about to be extended to every member of the community, whose mind is unwilling to yield a blind and implicit confidence in the present rulers. Whilst we enjoy the inestimable blessing of an enlightened, upright and independent judiciary; which is the people's only safeguard against the iniquitous measures of infuriated factions—the private citizen has nothing to fear from the malevolence of party; and of this, my fellow citizens, our present rulers are well aware. It is thus that we see them making repeated attacks upon it—they got rid of nearly one half of the system by a single stroke; and, no doubt, were in hopes that that blow would have operated very powerfully on those who remained in office—that, observing the slender ground on which they stood, they would become more pliant to the ruling party. In this, however, they found themselves disappointed: our present judiciary is composed of judges formed of very obstinate materials, too much so, I trust, to become the instruments of democracy. From this hostile disposition towards the judiciary, we have every reason to believe that their object is to render it an *instrument of political vengeance*, in the hands of the demos, against all who dare to oppose their views.

I am led to these observations, at this time, from observing the extraordinary proceedings of the House of Representatives of the United States, relative to judges Chase and Peters. From the manner, under the particular circumstances, and the time this business is brought forward, there cannot remain a doubt, on the mind of any man, who has at all marked the progress of our rulers, that the *primary* object with them is *to get rid of* those judges, at all events. Mr. Chase, for his superior talents, and decisive conduct as a judge, has, for a long time, been particularly obnoxious to them—the clamors against him for dealing out *justice in its purity* to some of their most *hardy tools* have been loud indeed—there is nothing so much dreaded by them as a judge that will do them *ample* justice.—This enquiry relative to those judges, it is understood, is to lead to an impeachment, to be founded, in part, on their conduct at the trial of Fries, Cooper, &c. several years ago.

It would perhaps appear strange to those who do not advert to the circumstances of the state of politics, which, till lately, prevailed in the senate of the United States that the business has so long been delayed; but when it is recollected, that to convict on impeachment, *two-thirds* of the senate must be in favor of such conviction; and, that till the present session, there were not two-thirds of the members of the senate democratic, they need not be surprised that the business has not been earlier gone into. The trial, in all probability, would require something more of the appearance of criminality in the conduct of these judges, and that too, more fully substantiated than might possibly be sufficient to satisfy the conscience of a demo, before they would be willing to vote for their conviction. The demos are aware of the advantages to be derived from trying them by their own party. Do not however, from what I have said, fellow citizens, for a moment imagine, that I would, in the smallest degree, wish to screen from a just punishment, Judges Chase and Peters, or any other Judge upon earth; so far from it, that, if either of those Judges, or any other Judge, or officer of the United States, have committed crimes, or have been guilty of other misconduct, I hope they may meet with a punishment equal to their offences; but I must confess, from the extraordinary manner in which the present enquiry has been commenced, as not a charge has been preferred against them, and having been witness to the mock trial of Judge Addison, and perceiving similar attacks now pending against other Judges, I cannot avoid being strongly impressed with the belief that the primary object of the present enquiry into the conduct of these judges is merely on account of their political sentiments. I hope, however, for the honor of my country, that in this I may be mistaken.

Should the measures which I have apprehended relative to the judiciary, be adopted, and the present judges be exchanged for others, combining all the feelings of party resentment, and also feeling themselves entirely dependent on the *will* of the ruling party, what may not the independent citizen who may undertake to investigate the measures of the administration, expect, may he not reasonably calculate on meeting with all the persecution that party spirit can invent?—Should the present independent judiciary be converted into an engine of party, may we not prepare ourselves to experience all those evils so prophetically foretold by the friends of rational liberty when resisting on the floor of Congress the repeal of the Judiciary act; and also, when opposing the repeal of the Sedition act—then may the virtuous and independent citizen deplore the want of such a sedition act, to guard him in some measure from the vengeance of his political enemies.—That the present state of things justifies an apprehension of those evils cannot be denied; to guard against them is therefore the duty of every good man—that they may not be realized is my ardent hope.

A FRIEND TO RATIONAL LIBERTY.

At a grand parade in Paris, the latter end of October, Turkish Ambassador presented to the First Consul, in the name of the sublime Porte, two horses most magnificently harnessed. One of them, though of a defective appearance, is an excellent racer, and of an extraordinary strength and sprightliness. The other, on the contrary, is particularly remarkable for the elegance of its form and graceful motions.

WANTED,

A PERSON who understands Baking, and if he has some knowledge of Gardening, he would be prefered. For further particulars, enquire of THE PRINTER.

February 15.

The celebrated English Horse

STIRLING,

HAS been advertised several years as a stallion, and his pedigree and performance have been fully stated: Suffice it now to say, that he is among the handsomest and best bred Horses in America, and that he won eleven races out of twelve, against the best horses of the day; even the famous horse Hamiltonian paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas. STIRLING's stock are generally large and handsome, with fine action, and likely to make capital racers.

STIRLING will stand the ensuing season at my stable in the county of Greensville, ten miles from Belfield, and will cover mares at Three Guineas and a half the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and 7 Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas. Mares insured (if required) at Ten Guineas, but if parted with the insurance money forfeited, with one dollar to the Groom in every instance. Good pasturage, and servants who bring a mares, boarded gratis; others at 10s6 per week. Grain furnished at the market price, for which the money must be sent. The greatest attention paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discharged as above mentioned) must accompany the mares. The season will commence the first day of March next; and end the first of August following.

Nathaniel Rives.

February 17th, 1804. tawtf.

P. S. All mares producing a certificate of their having won a purse or sweepstake of ten dollars value, four mile heats, or bred the winner of one, shall be covered gratis. N. R.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

For the Benefit of the Poor.

On Thursday evening, Feb. 16, 1804, will be presented a favorite COMEDY, called,

The Cure for the Heart Ach.

Young Rapid—Mr. Green.
Old Rapid—Mr. Hopkins.
Vortex—Mr. Rutherford.
Sir Hubert Stanley—Mr. M'Kenzie.
Charles Stanley—Mr. Clark,
(being his second appearance.)
Farmer Oatland—Mr. Comer.
Bronze—Mr. Bailey.
Heartly—Mr. Clare.
Frank Oatland—Mr. West.
Servants—Messrs. Sanford, Martin and Barrymore.
Ellen—Mrs. Green.
Jesse—Mrs. West, Jun.
Miss Vortex—Miss Mitchell.

[*For the FARCE, and other particulars, see the Bills of the day.*]

☞ Doors to be opened at 5, and performance to begin at 6 o'clock, precisely.

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, at Mr. Davis's Printing Office, and at the Theatre. Admittance One Dollar.

TO BE SOLD.

In obedience to a decree of the county court of Amherst, the subscribers will expose to sale, to the highest bidder, on the first day of March next, on the premises, at six months credit,

A TRACT OF LAND,

LAYING on Rockfish River, in Amherst county, containing between 99 and 100 acres, now in the possession of John Lobbin, to satisfy a debt due from the said Lobbin to the executors of John Hudson, deceased, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date This land is very fertile, and well worthy the attention of any one wishing to purchase so small a tract. There is a good orchard of peach and apple trees, and some other improvements thereon.

HUDSON MARTIN,
JAMES WOODS,
NATHAN CRAWFORD, } *Comm'rs.*

January 30. p22s.

For Sale,

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the house, and is an excellent waiter.—Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 22d.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Maricilles, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

NOTICE.

In the case of Ephraim Macquillen, a Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Ephraim Macquillen, bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN ST. JOHN, } Assignees.

December 27, 1803.

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of William Wingo, deceased, late of King William county, will please to make them known previous to the first day of May next, in order that provision may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea against any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,

Administrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Hill & Rea

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, and JAS. REA is authorised to close the business. The GOODS on hand, consisting of a neat assortment, suitable for a country store, will be sold on advantageous terms to a person who will take the whole. The TENEMENT, on which stands an excellent Store, Lumber-House and Stable, will be either sold or rented to the purchaser of the Goods.

Robert Hill.
James Rea.

New-Canton, 1st Jan. 1804. tf

For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Westham, and six miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good soil—conveniency to the seat of government; a handsome situation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill seat, with permission to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good spring water.

The subscriber would be glad also to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. These houses are not finished, but they will be completed in course of the spring, and one of them is now in sufficient forwardness to shew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804.

4430 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed fast-sailing Ship

AURORA;

WILL be dispatched with all possible speed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertson & Brown.

6000 bushels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 15, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON.

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may consign Country Produce, &c. to *their care*, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

To the Public.

DURING the ensuing year J. OGILVIE will continue to pursue the professional instruction of youth in the city of Richmond: His course of instruction embraces Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography, History, Geometry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, political Œconomy and Metaphysics: exercises in Composition and Elocution, Periodical public exhibitons & examinations will also constitute regular and essential parts of the plan he proposes to pursue. His charge for tuition will be fifty dollars per annum for instruction in the several departments of science, and forty dollars for instruction in the different branches of elementary literature, he proposes to teach; the fee for tuition to be paid quarterly in advance. Every pupil will also be expected to pay three dollars annually on entrance to defray the expence of fuel and the rent of the school & lecture room By considerate and candid men, J. Ogilvie presumes that no apology or explanations will be deemed necessary, for the additional charge of thirty dollars annually. The fees of tuition, are at present palpably and proverbially below the standard of equitable compensation for the labor which the instructor undergoes and the services he renders. A very brief statement will place this important subject in a clear and interesting light. The paramount importance of Education is acknowledged by all. It is the *radical* profession, on which the virtue, accomplishments and happiness of individuals, what occupation soever they may embrace and in what situation soever they are placed, essentially depend. The blessings and the very being of republican liberty, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the extirpation of prevailing errors, are obviously & indissolubly connected with the efforts of enlightened & energetic instructors. The friend of mankind and the lover of his country, will desire nothing more ardently, than that this profession, which so many causes have combined to degrade, should be restored to its proper rank in public estimation and practical utility.—But it were chimerical to indulge a hope of this sort, whilst the pecuniary compensation which the instructor receives for his services however important, for his exertions however laborious, is so miserable scanty, as to doom him to celibacy, insuperable indigence and sordid obscurity. Until instructors shall receive a pecuniary compensation propotioned to their talents, attainments and services, the education of youth must be abandoned to sciolists, pretenders and pedants. Men of enterprise, genius and learning will necessarily prefer those occupations, where such accomplishments are most likely to obtain their proper estimation & reward. Altho' he will probably expose himself to the charge of egotism, J. Ogilvie cannot in justice to the subject and himself forbear to add, that since his arrival in Virginia, his abilities such as they are, have been exerted in the business of juvenile education with assiduity and enthusiasm. To this pursuit he has devoted the flower of his youth and the best energies of his mind No exertions to which his faculties were adequate, have been spared, to qualify himself to communicate useful knowledge and instil virtuous principles into the minds of youth. On every branch of literature and science comprehended in his course, he has endeavored to collect information from every accessible source. If on any subject he inculcates erroneous principles, he can truely say, it does not proceed from the want of sincere wishes and persevering efforts to discover and incalculate truth. Sedentary confinement, uninterrupted labor and nocturnal study have impaired his health, enfeebled his frame and extinguished he fears for ever the native cheerfulness and ardor of his mind.—Hitherto the pleasure of indulging an early and romantic predilection, and the consoling consciousness of having zealously endeavored to be useful, have been the principal rewards of his exertions. Far from having had it in his power to accumulate the means of physical independence, he has scarcely been able to obtain a comfortable subsistence. These observations are not made in the spirit of repining or complaint, but for the purpose of obviating a misconstruction of the motive which has induced him to increase his charge for tuition. He is destined probably during the prime of his life to pursue the business of juvenile instruction, nor does he murmur at his destiny.—At the same time he cannot think himself justly exposed to the charge of unreasonable selfishness, when he indulges a wish, that the emoluments of the laborious and useful occupation he pursues should be sufficient to afford the means of comfortable subsistence and the prospect of permanent exemption, from the severest disasters in the black catalogue of human misfortunes, *debt* and *destitution*.

P. S. J. Ogilvie wishes to receive five or six of his pupils as boarders; his terms for boarding will be forty five pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly, and punctually, and the first quarter in advance.

Richmond, January 1, 1804.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE following Certificate of navy stock of the U. States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, esq. Commissioner of Loans, has been lost or mislaid, viz:

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 8 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars

Which certificate is signed by John Hopkins, commissioner of loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the said certificate, shall be generously rewarded.

James Currie,

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1803.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Meredith, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Fashionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Duffring Umbrellas.
Luftrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muslins.	Moleskin Vest Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

T E A, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	perior quality.
Spanish Segars, of a su-	

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and sire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hospitality, &c. will stand the ensuing season near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following. Extensive pasturage, of superior quality, will be furnished GRATIS, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. The money will be expected for the season of such Mares, as are pastured, before they are removed, and notes sent with those that are not to be left with the horse, payable the first of August next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouse, and 35 from Carterville. Mares fed, if required.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of Mansfield Watkins, *a Bankrupt.*

YOUR having failed to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Mansfield Watkins, at their office in the city of Richmond on the 12th day of January, 1804, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, agreeable to notice given for that purpose: You are hereby required to attend the said commissioners at their office in the city of Richmond on the 18th day of February next; and to produce your receipts and payments touching the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and to make a dividend of the same.

By order of the Commissioners:

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' office,
Richmond, January 12, 1804.

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be used as Theatre, upon the lot opposite Mrs Heron's, Shockoe Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last summer's growth, and may be had at his original Seed Store—Viz.

Red & white Clover Seed.	PEASE
Lucern, and Timothy.	Early frame, charlton, and hotspur.
Burnet, and rye grass.	Dwarf marrowfat, Spanish moratto, glory of England, & blue Prussian peas.
Saintfoine and burden do.	
Furze, or whin seed.	
Spring tares or vetches.	
Hemp, flax and rape seed.	Large Windsor, long pod, white Canterbury, and snap beans.
Canary, and spinage.	
White & brown mustard.	CABBAGE SEED.
Large Norfolk & summer turnip.	Early, and late York cabbage.
Green and white asparagus.	Early, and late Battersea.
White curled endive.	Early, and late sugar loaf.
Large cabbage, & Roman lettuce.	Green, and yellow Savoy.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral.	Large white Scotch cabbage.
Green and cos lettuce.	Large white winter do.
White lettuce.	Flat Dutch, & Madeira do
Salmon, white turnip, & large black radish.	Red Dutch, to pickle.
Blood red beet, and solid celery.	Brussels sprouts, and Borecole.
Early, & late cucumber.	Early, & late cauliflower.
Cresses, and pepper grass.	Purple, green, and white brocoli.
Large parsnip.	Salsafie, and nasturtium.
Large red, and orange carrot.	Madeira, and silver onion.
	Large London Leek.

With an assortment of Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, jars and beakers in sets for chimney ornaments; large red garden pots and pans, blue and white glass flower bottles, &c.

Richmond, January 12, 1804.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at Hanover Courthouse, on the 22d day of February next, (it being court day)

THE Plantation formerly the property of William Norvell, deceased, in the county of Hanover, containing 338 acres, with the half of a valuable Grist Mill adjoining the same, on Chickahominy Swamp, within twelve miles of Richmond. This land is pleasantly situated and remarkably healthy; and has on it a good dwelling-house, kitchen, dairy, and three good barns, one of which is commodious and lately built—also a valuable Orchard affording a sufficiency of fruit every other year to make from 250 to 300 gallons of brandy. The Mill is situated in a good neighbourhood, and receives annually from 139 to 150 barrels of toll corn.

The terms of sale will be one third in hand, the balance in six and twelve months. A deed of trust on the property will be required to secure the two last payments.

Thomas Norvell.

January 5th, 1804.

Kentucky LAND for Sale.

ONE tract containing 2000 acres, lying in the county of Fleming, on the waters of Licking.

One do. do. 1000 do. do. do.

One do. do. 3200 do. { in the county of Mason, on Ohio river & Lawrence's Creek.

One do. do. 2000 do. { in the co. of Clarke on Kentucky river.

The above will be sold very low, or exchanged for property in this state.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, January 9th, 1803.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale that valuable Property called

FAIRFIELD,

CONTAINING 860 acres of Land, in sight of Richmond, including the Race-Ground and Buildings thereon. This Land possesses many advantages, besides its contiguity to the city, which it is unnecessary to mention.

It will be laid off into lots, so as to suit those who wish to purchase small parcels of land, either for a retreat from the city or for grass lots. All the lots, or the greater part of them, will communicate with a public road leading to fine water, and each lot will have a proportion of wood land attached to it, or adjoining to a lot of wood. The sale will commence on the premises, the 4th of June, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. One half of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the other half in twelve months—as soon as the lots are laid off they may be purchased at private sale.

Miles Selden.

Tree Hill, January 4th, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the subscribers will offer for sale, at Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or less, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was devised by John Jude to his daughter Jane, wife of the said John Price. This sale is made to satisfy a debt of £501. with interest from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the said John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

January 2, 1804.

NOTICE!

To be sold, on Tuesday the 28th instant, at Public Auction,

ALL the personal Estate of MATTHEW MOODY, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and two Negroes. Terms, cash, for all sums under ten dollars, and six months credit on all sums above that amount; the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

THOMAS DIDDEP, Ex'or.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, and those indebted to the estate, to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be be allowed.

TH. DIDDEP.

February 3d, 1804. tds.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Dumfries, Virginia, on Saturday the 27th ult. a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself

Joseph Barnwell,

usually known by the name of JOE; complexion dark brown—person slender and rather handsome—walks erect—about thirty years of age, five feet eight to nine inches high—has the mark of sores on his legs—of a spacious and engaging address—is artful and very dishonest, and will assuredly rob whoever may be so unfortunate as to employ him,—his clothes not known, but has a pair of half boots nearly new, very sharp pointed at the toes, and is in the practice of dressing gay. He has money and will no doubt procure a free pass. He was long a waiter in Dumfries Tavern and is well kown to travellers this way.

The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid on securing said Joe in Dumfries or Alexandria gaol, and twenty dollars will be paid for securing him in any prison within the United States. It is supposed he is gone for Boston, and will endeavor to procure a passage by water from Baltimore or Philadelphia. Those secreting or assisting said runaway will be prosecuted by the utmost severity of law.

Alexander Brown.

Dumfries, 2d Feb. 1804. ep3w